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NO. 13.

POETRY.

TIRED OF PLAY.—BY N. P. WILLIS.

Tired of Play? Tired of Play!
What hast thou done this live long day?
The birds are hush'd, and so is the bee,
The sun is creeping upsteeple and tree,
The doves have flown to the sheltering eaves,
And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves,
Twilight gathers and day is done—
How hast thou spent it, beautiful one?
Playing? But what hast thou done beside,
To tell thy mother at eventide?
What promise of morn is left unbroken?
What kind word to thy playmates spoken?
Whom hast thou pitied, and whom forgiven?
How with thy faults has duty striven:
What hast thou learned by field and hill—
By greenwood path and by singing rill?
There will come an eve no longer day,
That will find thee tired—but not of play!
When thou wilt lean as thou leanest now,
With drooping limbs and aching brow,
And wish the shadows would faster creep,
And long to go to thy quiet sleep.
Well were it then if thine aching brow,
Were as from sin and shame as now—
Well for thee if thy lip could tell
A tale like this of a day spent well.
If thine open hand hath relieved distress—
If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,
And humbled thy heart with penitence—
If Nature's voices hath spoken to thee
With their holy meanings eloquently—
If every creature hath won thy love,
From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,
And never a sad, low spoken word
Hath plead with thy human heart unheard—
Then, when the night spials on as now,
It will bring relief to thy aching brow,
And with joy and peace at the thought of rest,
Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

WHAT IS LIFE!

What is life? 'Tis a delicate shell!
Thrown up by eternity's flow,
On time's bank of quicksand to dwell,
And a moment its loveliness show.
Gone back to its element grand
Is the billow that brought it on shore;
See! another is washing the strand;
And the beautiful shell is no more.
Montgomery.

REFLECTOR.

PRAYER.

The following prayer was put up by Bishop Moore, on Monday last, on the occasion of paying funeral honors to the memory of Col. Munroe, in this city.

Richmond Camp.

Almighty and Eternal God, whose glory the Heaven of Heavens cannot contain; before whom angels and arch angels bow in adoration, and whose delight is among the children of men—we desire to come before thee in humility of heart, acknowledging our sins, and lamenting our transgressions. "We have sinned, Oh God, against Heaven, and in thy sight." To us, Oh Lord, belongeth confusion of face, to our rulers and to our nation, because we have transgressed thy righteous laws. Though surrounded with blessings, such as no other people on earth enjoy, we have been ungrateful and disobedient. But praised be thy holy name; to the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiveness, though we have rebelled against him. Sinful as we are, thou hast encouraged us to come into thy presence to supplicate thy forgiveness, and hast assured us thou art more ready to hear, than we are to pray. Oh wash us from our pollution, thou God of mercy, in the blood of Jesus, that only fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. Cleanse our hearts from every defilement, and grant that all our thoughts, words, and actions, may be in unison with thy holy precepts.

We supplicate thy blessing, Heavenly Father upon our beloved country—keep all our citizens under thy holy protection—inspire their minds with a love of thy laws, and an obedience to thy will—prosper them in all their lawful pursuits—make them sensible of their civil and religious blessings, and their posterity, to the latest period of time.

Bless thy servant, the President of the United States. Endue him with thy holy spirit, and enrich him with thy Heavenly grace, and direct and govern him in all his doings. Bless, we beseech thee, all who are in authority over us—and extend to them the teachings of thy grace, that they may wisely govern, and faithfully protect the people committed to their care. Bless the religious institutions of our country, thou God of love; and while we are permitted to worship thee agreeably to the dictates of our consciences, may it be our delight to cultivate a spirit of peace and good will with each other, that the God of love and peace may be with us.

Inspire our mind, we beseech thee, with gratitude, for all those political blessings with which we have been, and still are favored; for those individuals who have raised up by thy Providence to succor us in the hour of danger; and whose efforts in behalf of our nation have been crowned with success. We thank in particular most gracious God, for the services of that individual, whose removal from this vale of tears has brought us together at this time. It was in an hour of great national distress that he assisted in the councils of our country, and it was from that assistance ren-

dered us in that hour of tribulation, that the gratitude of the nation was excited, and that he was elevated to the first seat in our empire. We have seen him blessed God, in his old age struggling with distress, and we thank thee for thy sustained care over him, in the season of his trials. We thank thee that it was thy good pleasure to bring his life to a close on the day of his country's nativity, and that he departed this life, surrounded by those who softened his pillow by their tenderness, and who respected and honored in death. To those near relations who have survived him be thou pleased to extend thy fatherly compassion. Throw around them the arms of thy love, and may thy bosom blessed Jesus, afford them an assylum in their sorrows.

Take us all, Gracious God, into thy holy keeping—preserve us from evil, temporal or spiritual—make us grateful for all thy mercies—bring us all home to a saving knowledge of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus. And when we have finished our earthly course, bless us with that rest which remaineth for the people of God. We ask these blessings, Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ sake; to whom with thee and thy Holy Spirit, be present and everlasting praises—Amen.

MISCELLANY.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN CHOLERA.

Indian or Spasmodic Cholera, is a plague of modern origin. It is in its symptoms altogether unlike the English Cholera, yet many persons, not acquainted with the nature of both species, have confounded them. In Hindostan, Spasmodic Cholera has probably always existed as a comparatively mild climatic disease, affecting at certain seasons of the year a small number of individuals in various parts of the country. But there is no evidence to show that it ever bore the epidemic character until the year 1817. However this question may be disposed of it is at least certain that the Indian Cholera was not entitled to be classed with pestilential scourges of the worst description previous to the beginning of August, 1817, when it suddenly broke out with unprecedented malignity.

Commencing among the inhabitants of Jessore, a town 100 miles N. E. of Calcutta, in less than a month it travelled along the course of the river to that city, having desolated the intervening villages. Before the expiration of August, the native population of Calcutta were attacked, and early in September the disease was manifested among the Europeans.

From January to May, 1818, the pestilence raged with extreme violence, extending its destructive influence across Bengal, from Silet to Cuttack; and towards the interior, from the mouth of Ganges to its confluence with the Jumna, a space including 450 square miles. Leaving Bengal, the disease retired for some time to western bank of the Ganges and Jumna. In its malignant form it appeared at Benares, where in two months 15,000 persons perished. At Allahabad forty or fifty persons died daily. To other localities situated on either bank the disease soon spread, and the mortality was equally great. In the district of Gerraikpore, 30,000 were carried off in a month. Then suffered in succession Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Muttra, Meerat, and Bareilly.

Between the 6th and 7th of November, the epidemic had reached the grand army, which, on the approach of the Pindaree war, had been concentrated at Jubbulpore, Mundellah, and Sauger, under the command of the Marquis of Hastings. It consisted of 10,000 troops and 80,000 followers. To the different divisions of this force the Cholera proved more fatally effective than could the shot of the enemy in a well contested field. In twelve days, nearly nine thousand men had fallen to be no more. At this time the thermometer ranged from 90 deg. to 100 deg. Fahrenheit. The heat was moist and suffocating, and the atmosphere a dead calm. The progress of the Cholera in the centre division of the army was as follows:—After creeping insidiously for a few days among the lower classes of the camp followers, it seemed instantaneously to gain fresh vigor, breaking out with irresistible force in every direction. Previous to the 14th it had overspread the camp, sparing neither age nor sex in the indiscriminating violence of its attack. The old and young, the European and the native, fighting men and camp followers were alike selected, and all sank within its death-grasp. From the 11th to the 20th the mortality had become so extensive that the stoutest hearts were yielding to despair. The camp wore the aspect of a general hospital. The medical officers night and day at their posts, were no longer able to administer to the numerous sick who continued to pour in from every quarter.

The Cholera now directed its course across the Deccan, advancing in many instances, at the rate of fifteen or eighteen miles a day, and remaining at various posts during a period of from two to six weeks. In this way it reached Husseinabad, where the mortality was frightful for several days. It then followed to the banks of the Nerbuddah to Tanah, and afterwards traversed Aurnagabad, Ahmednugger, and Poonah. Taking the direction of the coast, it arrived at Bombay, August, 1818, having crossed the Indian Peninsula in twelve months from the date of its appearance in Calcutta.

We have thus been able to trace the footsteps of this destructive traveller through the country of its birth. Its measured rate of progression, and the occasional halts which it made for definite periods thickly inhabited towns, are worthy of remark, as the epidemic still retains these characteristics. Like a nascent river, its course has been at times direct or devious, uniform or temporarily interrupted; appearing at various places, not at the same period, but in succession, either by the gradual advance of the main current, or of some of its distributive branches.

While the interior of Hindoostan was submitting to this, the pestilence had spread along the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, reaching Madras the 8th of Oct. With its progress here, a new and alarming feature was developed. The possibility of transporting the contagion by sea was evinced in its transit from Coromandel to the island of Ceylon. In Candi, the capital, it broke out, December, 1818, with even greater violence than upon the Continent.

By the 15th September, 1819, Mauritius was included in the Islands infected. The disease did not appear until after the arrival of the Topaz frigate from Ceylon, where the epidemic was then raging. The vessel at the time of sailing seemed healthy, but during the passage the Cholera had appeared among the crew. In Port Louis fifty persons died daily. The malady, however, was chiefly confined to the coast; for though the deaths in the hospital of the town amounting to 94 cases of 233, on the plantation the mortality was not higher than ten or fifteen per cent.

In the adjacent Island of Bourbon, the disease began early in December, 1819. The Governor had adopted measures to interdict all communications with Mauritius; but notwithstanding this, two boats from the different Islands held clandestine intercourse, and the contagion was imported. Of 257 persons seized with the distemper, 178 died.

During the last six months of 1819, the Cholera, pursuing its route to the south and east, had also invaded the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Siam received more than a proportional share of misfortune. In Bankoe alone 40,000 individuals are said to have fallen victims. The contagion marched onwards to Malaga and Singapore. By the end of April it was announced on the northern coast of Java. During May it extended with violence in the interior of this island.

Cochin—China and Tonquin were invaded in 1820. In December of the same year, it entered China, beginning its ravages at Canton. Peking admitted the enemy in 1821, and during that and the following year the mortality was so enormous, that coffins and other funeral requisites were necessarily furnished at the expense of the public treasury, for the interment of the poorest classes. Numbers of the people engaged in the pursuit of business or pleasure, riding or walking, were seen to fall in the streets, exhausted by the sudden impression of the disease, which carried them in a few hours afterwards to eternity.

We shall now return to Bombay, and describe the course which the epidemic took to the north and west, in its approaches from that island towards the confines of Europe; and the route by which at last it was enabled to traverse the Russian Empire, threatening in the present day, the neighboring European States.

In July, 1821, through the intercourse maintained by ships trading between Bombay and Muscat, in Arabia, the contagion was exported to the latter. Here the disease destroyed 60,000 persons. Many expired in ten minutes after the accession. The Cholera now spread to different parts of the Persian Gulf—to Bahrein, Busheer and Bassora. In Bassora 10,000 individuals perished, of whom 4,080 died in a fortnight.

From the Persian Gulf the Cholera extended inland, in two directions, following the line of commercial intercourse. On one hand it ascended the Euphrates, traversing Mesopotamia, into Syria; and the Tigris, from Bassora to Bagdad. On the other, the disease was propagated into Persia. In the city of Shiraz, the population of which is 40,000, there died 16,000 in the first few days. Among the victims was the East

India Company's Resident, Claudius James Rich, Esq. He had retired to rest but slightly indisposed. In the morning he was found dead in his bed.

Extending through Persia, the contagion visited several districts in the north and south of the kingdom. Isphahan escaped in consequence of the caravans from Shiraz, being prohibited from entering the city. The route, that was substituted lay through Yezd. This town paid dearly for the vicarious visitation, as 7000 persons were afterwards swept away by the Cholera. During the succeeding winter, the contagion became dormant both in Persia and Syria.

In the spring of 1822, the Syrian and Persian streams of contagion had their frozen energies restored to activity. They quickly spread in their primitive vigor. Mosul, Beri, Aentab, and Aleppo, were infected. In Persia, during September, the disease spread to the northward, of Teheran, throughout all Kurdistan and Tauris.

In the spring and autumn of 1823, Diarbeker and Antioch were attacked, and the disease ravaged many of the towns along the Asiatic side of the Mediterranean. It also extended in an opposite course, attaining in the month of August, Baku, upon the borders of the Caspian Sea. At length, in September, it reached the Russian city of Astrachan at the mouth of the Volga. It first broke out in the marine hospital. From the 25th September to the 9th of October, there died 144 patients, nearly two thirds of all who had been attacked. Rigorous measures were enforced by the authorities for checking the contagion, but it continued to manifest itself until the severity of winter had set in. During the ensuing summer it did not return. The winter of this year was also destructive of the Syrian branch before it could reach Egypt. Sanitary precautions, however, in expectation of its arrival, had been prescribed by the viceroy.

Although Europe was relieved from the impending danger, by the complete destruction or exhaustion of those parts of the contagious currents, which had penetrated to Astrachan, and to the borders of Egypt, yet the Cholera continued to re-appear, every summer, in many of the countries previously infected, showing that the cold of winter had, in general, power to check its morbid influence upon the human body, but not to destroy the miasm altogether.

In 1822 it reappeared in Java, and carried off 100,000 people. After visiting Ternat, Celebes and Banda, in 1823 it first reached Amboyna. The inhabitants had no recollection of the disease ever having been among the Specie Islands before. Afterwards it committed great havoc in Timor. For several years the Cholera pursued its destructive course through China. After desolating several cities in Mongolia, it had reached the frontiers of Siberia at the end of the year 1826. In February, 1827, the disease fortunately received a check during the prevalence of a strong north wind.

After the first invasion, Persia had several returns of the Cholera. In October, 1829, a very serious inroad commenced in Teheran, the royal residence. But the occurrence of winter stopped its progress for the time. The contagion, however, resuscitated towards the middle of June, 1830, in the provinces of Mazanderan and Shirvan, upon the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. From the latter it passed through the town of Tauras, and destroyed 5,000 of its inhabitants. Crossing the Russian frontier, it rapidly advanced towards the interior. In two provinces 4,557 persons were seized with the malady, of whom more than a third died. The 8th of August it entered Tiflis. The population was soon diminished from 30,000 to 8,000, by deaths, & migration to avoid the distemper. To avert the spreading mortality, the inhabitants had recourse to religious ceremonies, and processions, which, by collecting crowds, only served to extend the disease.

In the mean time, by the first of July the malady had reached Astrachan. Ten days afterwards, 1229 individuals had been seized, of whom more than a third died, including the civil governor, and nearly all the officers of the police.

This was the second time the devoted city of Astrachan had been visited by the contagion.

The contagion, in penetrating to the heart of the Russian Empire, from Astrachan, pursued the course of the Volga, which spreads its navigable waters over the most populous provinces. Considerable havoc was made among the Cossaks of the Don. The capitals of the several districts between that and Moscow were ravaged in succession. In the city the appearance of the destroyer was announced the 28th of September, having travelled from Astrachan, a distance of 900 miles in less than three months.

In Moscow, energetic measures were instantly instituted by the government to afford every assistance to the sick, and to oppose the progress of the malady. The 11th of October, twelve days after the invasion, 216 cases of Cholera had occurred, and of these 76 were fatal. The mortality, however, exceeded even the proportion with the extension of the disease. By the 10th of November 5507 cases were returned, and the deaths amounted to 2908, or more than a half.

Before closing the account of the progress of the Indian Cholera, and in order to submit to a glance the magnitude of the evil, we shall point out the geographical limits of its past career, in the various directions along which it has been propagated. From Bengal, its original province, it travelled southward to Mauritius and the island of Timor, near New Holland; eastward to Kuku-choton, a Chinese town situated east of Pekin; westward to the city of Moscow—[It is well known, that the disease has since extended from Moscow to Poland, where it attacked both the Russian and Polish armies; many officers have fallen victims, and the sudden death of Count Diebitsch is ascribed to it. The latest European advices apprize us of its appearance at Archangel. At Riga, Dyntzie, and in Galicia, it is committing frightful ravages, and gradually extending itself to southward and westward, and may be expected in France, at its present rate of travelling, in 1832]—a portion of the Globe, in extent, about equal to 70 degrees of latitude, and 100 degrees of longitude.—N. Y. Albion.

State of Female Society in Persia.—According to the doctrine inculcated by Mahomet, the women in Persia are not only excluded from all society, but go about so little, that a traveller might pass through the whole country and not see a female face; as the Persians are, perhaps, even more jealous than the Turks. The Armenian and other Christian women living amongst them, are obliged to conform to Mahometan law in this respect, and cover their faces, and wrap up their figures in a large sort of domino or *ferdage*, in the same manner as the native women, or they would be insulted. So naturalized are the Christians to this custom, that it was the cause of a great disappointment to us upon one occasion. An Italian doctor, who had lately been married to an Armenian, was polite enough to endeavor to induce his bride to uncover her face for our curiosity and amusement; but his best efforts to persuade her it would not be improper were in vain. The lady even smoked a *kali-oun* (the Persian hookah) whilst we were in company with her, but kept it under her veil; it was altogether a most ludicrous scene. In vain we told her that it was unfair she should have the opportunity of seeing us through the little holes of her dress, and that we could not be permitted the advantage of seeing her, even with her husband's consent. She felt it would be extremely indecent to show her face, and we were obliged to satisfy ourselves with the assurance of her husband, that she was not worth seeing, and the great probability, that she would accidentally have dropped aside her veil, if she had any hopes of exciting our admiration. The singular state of society among these people will be illustrated, perhaps, by another trifling anecdote; for we were not a little amused during a sumptuous entertainment given us by a rich Persian, near Hamudan, having, in the course of conversation, asked our host how many children he had, to perceive him turn round to his servant for the necessary information.

Alcock's Travels.

Napoleon and the Voltaic Battery.—It is well known that Bonaparte during his whole reign, was in the habit of personal intercourse with the savans of Paris, and that he not unfrequently attended the sittings of the Institute. Upon being informed of the decomposition of the alkalis by Davy, he asked, with some impetuosity, how it happened that the discovery had not been made in France. "We have not constructed a Voltaic battery of sufficient power," was the reply. "Then," exclaimed Bonaparte, "let one be immediately formed, without any regard to the cost or labor." The commands of the Emperor, were, of course, obeyed; and on being informed that it was in full action, he repaired to the laboratory to witness its effect. On his alighting to the taste produced by a contact of two metals, with that rapidity which characterised all his motions, and before the attendants could interpose any precaution, he thrust the extreme wires of the battery under his tongue, and received a shock which nearly deprived him of sensation. After recovering from its effects, he quitted the laboratory without making any remark, and was never afterwards heard to refer to the subject.

Paris' Life of H. Davy.

He who has virtue of his own, need not boast of his ancestors.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Reform bill.—The Morning Chronicle says—"The English bill contains thirty-seven folio pages; and the committee is now sitting (after the lapse of ten days) on the twelfth line of the first page!"

LONDON, July 18.—The Russians are said to have crossed the Vistula at three points, and it is stated that Rudiger has escaped the Poles. Two divisions of the Russian army had attacked each other without discovering their mistake until after three hours' hard fighting, the inferior force offered to capitulate.

The French papers state, that Austria entertains an idea of joining France and England, in their interference with respect to Poland; and that the Hungarians continue to present their remonstrances to the Metternich Cabinet upon the subject.

PORTUGAL. Thirteen or fourteen French ships of war were drawn up in line outside the harbor of Lisbon on the 9th July, and were said to be waiting for the Terceira fleet of transports, which arrived the same day. Nothing, however, had been done. Lisbon was in a state of great excitement. The militia were in a state of insubordination; and serious conflicts had taken place between the Miguelites and the Constitutionalists, since the arrival of the French.—Letters received from Lisbon in London, up to the 10th, give information that the French Admiral had given notice to the Foreign Consulates of his intention to commence hostilities immediately, in case the demand of his government should not be acceded to. The next arrival from Lisbon was looked for with anxiety.

BELGIUM. The new King of Belgium, Leopold I. was received in that country with great enthusiasm. On the 18th July he was in Brussels, and was to take the oath to support the constitution on that day.

The following are extracts from the latest Paris papers received at the Boston Transcript office—being one day later than is contained in the London papers.

The Berlin State Gazette contains an article, dated Russian Head Quarters at Rzewin, July 7th, the substance of which is, that the Russian army moved from Pultusk towards the Vistula without obstacle, marching in three columns of which the centre was commanded by the Field Marshall. The Head Quarters were to be removed to Rogoworsk, after performing a "Te Deum" in honor of the Emperor's birth day. Tomorrow—says the Bulletin—the army will probably reach the Vistula. The Poles have fallen back upon Modlin, and the Cossacks have pushed as far as Plozk, without encountering the enemy.

The Berlin Gazette states, that according to official reports, the number of persons attacked by the Cholera, at Dantzic, up to the 7th July, amounted to 733 of whom 466 died. Dr. Hammett, an English physician, sent by the British Government to observe the Cholera, arrived at Dantzic on the 6th, and found immediate employment in the Hospitals.—The disease was considered as being in the decline.

A correspondent of the Journal du Havre, writes from Paris, under date 20th July, "It is probable that M. de Talleyrand will shortly arrive at Paris.—The King, who is personally attached to the old diplomatist, is desirous of making him Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to retrieve the blunders of M. Sebastiani."

It was reported at Paris, that the celebrated Brahman, Rammohun Roy, was about to visit that city, from whence he would proceed to Italy, where he proposes to spend the winter, and subsequently visit the United States.

PLAGUE AT SMYRNA.—The brig Fortme's Consular Bill of Health, dated Smyrna June 22, states, "that since the 23d of May last, accidents and deaths by the plague have occurred daily in the city, and still continues."

London papers to the 23d July have been received at New York, containing Warsaw dates to the 11th.

WARSAW, July 9. The Russians entered Plozk again the day before yesterday. The Vistula is swelled considerably, seems as if it would contribute to obstruct the passage of the Russians to the left bank.

July 10. The Commander-in-Chief set out yesterday to join the army. It is said that Gen. Chrapowski is to have the chief command of the corps in Podlachia and Lublin. There are now about 15,000 Russian troops in Plozk.—The Grand Duke Michael, and Count Paskewitsch, have their head quarters in the colonies near Plozk. The Russians are beginning to collect timber for a bridge near Plozk.

The account of the taking of Wilna proves to be unfounded, but the Samogitians are all under arms, and the insurrection extends as far as the Duna.—The insurgents have some important positions near Polangen. It is said that Countess Plater has fallen into the enemy's hands. The news of the arrival

of 2000 Podolian Cossacks at Zamosc is confirmed.

July 11. The accounts from Gen. Gielgud are to the 29th of June. He was then in Rosienia; his main force was encamped between the rivers of Wilna and Sivicnta to protect the organization of the new regiments with two regiments of cavalry he had reconnoitred the country nearly to the eminence about Wilna, which the Russians had strongly fortified. Gen. Szymanowski was at Szwale, from which he had driven the Russians. Col. Valentine is said to have been drowned by accident in the Wilna. The army which is now being organized in Lithuania has already 8,000 well armed and mounted cavalry.

The intelligence of the death of the Grand Duke Constantine is confirmed. He died at Witepsk on the 27th June, of the Cholera, after short and severe sufferings.

At St. Petersburg, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, the number of new cases of cholera were 474; the number of deaths 230; the number of those who recovered 4; the number likely to recover 72. The number of new cases on the 2d was 51, and on the fifth 301. In consequence of the dreadful mortality, the lower order of the people took it into their heads that the sufferers had been poisoned or buried alive, as none of those carried to the hospitals had returned. Riots had broke out in different parts of the metropolis, which were only suppressed by the appearance of the Emperor, who was frequently obliged to exhibit himself in the streets. A German physician to one of the hospitals, Dr. Seymour, was murdered by the populace, and his body dragged through the streets. Several other individuals lost their lives. The English families at the date of these accounts (5th July) were abandoning their property, and leaving Petersburg as fast as possible. The accounts from Riga continue alarming.

ALGIERS. The last accounts received at Paris from Algiers, were of the 8th July. A letter of that date announces the melancholy result of an expedition of Medeah. The following is an extract:

"On the 15th of the last month an expedition consisting of 6000 men, under the command of the General-in-Chief, set out for Medeah, and as they were taking a military promenade, they arrived without any obstacles, in the capital of the District of Tittery. The army then proceeded three leagues farther to chastise some tribes which refused the payment of the tributes stipulated. In fact, seven or eight chiefs of those tribes were shot, their corpses were burnt, and this being done the troops returned to Medeah. On the 1st July they set out for Algiers, but from the moment of their departure to within six leagues of this city, our troops had constantly to defend themselves against more than 45,000 Bedouins, Kabyles, and Arabs, who attacked them on all sides. The situation of the column was extremely critical, and it owed its safety only to a forced march which it made during a whole night, and which the enemy did not expect. The expedition occasioned us the complete loss of Medeah and Belida, and the still more cruel loss of at least 700 men killed and wounded. Of the latter, only 180 have reached the hospitals;—those who could not be brought away, fell into the power of the barbarians, who beheaded them on the spot. Every body extols the brilliant conduct shown by the Parisian volunteers and by the Yonares, both on foot and on horseback. We are now shut up in this place, and another expedition is preparing to endeavor to recover the territory that has been lost, and to abate the pride with which this victory has filled the enemy."

The packet ship Columbia has arrived at N. York—bringing London papers to the 1st of August—the purport of which was as follows:

The Polish accounts are of a gloomy character. Gen. Gielgud, who commanded the Polish forces in Lithuania, had been assassinated, and his army which had retreated towards the Russian frontier had surrendered.—Gen. G. was shot by a Polish Lieutenant, just as he was about to lay down his arms to the Russians. The surrender is ascribed to base treachery.

Paskewitsch, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, on learning the situation of affairs in Lithuania, resolved to commence vigorous operations, and his army consisting of 62,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, immediately crossed the Vistula, and were advancing towards Warsaw.

Next accounts will certainly bring advices of a battle, which will in all probability decide the fate of Poland.

The heroes one and all declare that they will perish on the funeral pile of their country.

Gielgud's corps amounted to 25,000 men. The Polish corps, under Skrzynecki, is said to be 50,000 men, with 120 cannon.

The London Courier of the 27th of July states, that they have received information from an official source that the Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs;—that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in any way, and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects—that the present state

of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. The French squadron had found its way into the Tagus. When they reached Lisbon the Portuguese ships struck their colors—40,000 persons were said to be in prison.

From the Baltimore American.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The intelligence of the reported disturbances in Rio de Janeiro, is confirmed. The advices by the Ferrata, came to hand this morning.—Capt. Foster reports that the troops in Rio de Janeiro revolted on the night of the 14th July, and in the confusion that ensued thirty of the inhabitants were killed. The citizens were flying for protection to the interior, and to the shipping in the harbor; every English and American vessel was full.—The Sardinian Consul and family took refuge on board the brig Arctic, of Baltimore. Several of the shops were broken open by the troops, who were still in a state of revolt on the 19th, and it was thought that it was but the commencement of hostilities. Business was completely at a stand; no produce was coming to market. The Ferrata was detained 4 or 5 days after she was ready to sail, not being able to obtain her clearance.

From the Nashville Herald.

WITCHCRAFT.—It appears that during last summer several young ladies residing in Fentress county, in this State, were strangely affected with jerks and tremblings and various other "ills that flesh is heir to," which were attributed to the influence of witchcraft. After several months of suffering, all recovered except one—Miss Rebecca French, a maiden of forty. She was so much affected that frequent consultations were held amongst the witch doctors of the neighborhood, who found all their skill unavailing. Amongst these doctors, were Isaac Taylor and Pleasant Taylor, both celebrated for their skill in putting witches to flight; many a one had they sent sweeping through the air upon broomsticks. They were unrepentant in their attentions, but the unfortunate lady still suffered under the "malign influence" of witchcraft.

About the first of January last, a man by the name of Stout went to the house of Esquire French, the father of the lady, having with him a rope made of buckeye splits. As soon as he appeared, the jerks and tremblings of the unfortunate Rebecca returned with great violence; she called for the buckeye rope, which Stout at first declined parting with, but being apprehensive of some personal violence if he longer refused, at length yielded to her request; the rope was tied round the waist of Rebecca, when, wonderful to tell! she obtained immediate relief. Here was proof positive that Stout was a witch, and upon consultation among the friends of the bewildered damsel, it was determined that if Stout could be prevailed upon to take the patient by the hand, and pronounce certain mysterious words, a cure would be effected for ninety nine years.

Stout, however, had left the house, and in order to procure his attendance, one Charles Staunton filed an account before Esquire French; a bail warrant was issued and placed in the hands of a constable, who with a posse of five armed men, arrested Stout and took him before Esquire French for trial, where many of the neighbors assembled to await the issue. The pains of the patient increasing on the appearance of Stout, each individual in the house was requested to take Rebecca by the hand, and pronounce the words—"May the Great God of heaven, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, bless you." They did so, but without the desired effect. Stout at the same time standing near the door, absorbed in the contemplation of his own situation. Rebecca at length exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Stout, bless me, I know you can relieve me." Stout stood unmoved: the father united his entreaties with those of his daughter, but to no purpose, until several rifles were presented, and his life threatened; he then advanced, took Rebecca by the hand, and no sooner were the mystic words pronounced than the patient was herself again, to the astonishment of all present, who were firmly convinced that Stout had dealings with the "Evil One."

From this circumstance, several suits at law originated—Rebecca procured a warrant against Stout on the charge of witchcraft, and Stout took out a warrant against Isaac Taylor, Pleasant Taylor, Charles Staunton and others. All parties prepared for trial. They travelled twenty-five miles to the house of a magistrate, through deep snow; the magistrate, after two days' patient investigation, decided that Stout being a wizard, could be in no danger from mortal hands, but held him to bail, at the suit of Rebecca, in the sum of \$2000. Stout appeared at the February term of Fentress county court, but Rebecca not appearing to prosecute, he was discharged, and at the following term it was decreed that Rebecca should pay the costs, from which an appeal was taken in a writ of error, to the Circuit Court.

At the May term of the county court, Isaac Taylor appeared and filed his plea of not guilty on the complaint of Stout. The case was submitted to a jury, to

whom all the facts connected with the transaction were detailed by Stout on the part of the State. J. French, Esq. being introduced on the part of the defendant, deposed that no further violence was used towards Stout at his house, than an attempt to knock him down with a chair, that he had never believed in witchcraft until his daughter had been so badly bewitched, that he had no doubt of its reality, and there (pointing to Stout) stands the very old sinner.—Pleasant Taylor being also under examination, stated his firm belief in witchcraft, and in proof asserted that he "shot a deer with its right side towards him; that it fell at the crack of the gun, and when he examined the carcass, he found the ball had entered the left side, and lodged against the skin of the right side; from this circumstance he was convinced of the influence of some evil spirit."—The case being argued by learned counsel, the jury found Taylor guilty, from which an appeal was taken to the circuit court where the matter now rests.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS.

We are indebted to the kindness of our friend Lyford for the following extract of a letter from the editors of the Norfolk Herald, containing particulars of a most murderous insurrection among the blacks of Southampton County, Virginia.

NORFOLK, 24th August, 1831.

I have a horrible, a heart-rending tale to relate, and lest even its worst features might be distorted by rumor and exaggeration, I have thought it proper to give you yet reached us through the best sources of intelligence which the nature of the case will admit.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday express from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton County stating that a band of insurgent slaves (some of them believed to be runaways from the neighboring swamps) had turned out on Sunday night last, and murdered several whole families, amounting to 40 or 50 individuals. Some of the families were named, among them was that of Mrs. Catharine Whitehead, sister of our worthy townsman, Dr. N. C. Whitehead—who, with her son and five daughters, fell a sacrifice to the savage ferocity of these demons in human shape.

The insurrection was represented as one of a most alarming character, though it is believed to have originated only in a design to plunder, and not with a view to a more important object—as Mrs. Whitehead being a wealthy lady, was supposed to have had a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately a large number of the effective male population was absent at Camp Meeting in Gates county, some miles off, a circumstance which gave a temporary security to the brigands in the perpetration of their butcheries; and the panic which they struck at the moment, prevented the assembling of a force sufficient to check their career.

As soon as the intelligence was received, our authorities met and decided on making an immediate application to Col. House, commanding at Fortress Monroe, at 6 o'clock this morning embarked on board the steamboat Hapton, with three companies and a piece of artillery for Suffolk. These troops were reinforced in the Roads by detachments from the U. S. ships Warren & Natchez, the whole amounting to nearly 800 men.

To day another express arrived from Suffolk confirming the disastrous news of the preceding one, and adding still more to the number of the slain. The insurgents are believed to have from 100 to 120 mounted men, and about the same number on foot. They are armed with fowling pieces, clubs, &c. and have had a reconter with a small number of the militia who killed six and took eight of them prisoners. They are said to be on their way to the South Quay, probably making their way for the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much further mischief. There is very little disaffection in the slaves generally, and they cannot muster a force sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena will be shot down like crows or captured and made examples of. The militia are collecting in all the neighboring counties and the utmost vigilance prevails. I subjoin a list of the victims of their savage vengeance.

Mrs. Waters and family, 14—Mrs. Whitehead, 7—Mrs. Vaughan, 5—Jacob Williams, 5—Mr. Travis, 5—William Reese, 4—Mr. Williams, 3—Unknown, 10. Total, 58. Besides these a private letter dated the families of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryant—numbers not mentioned.

Muskets, pistols, swords and ammunition have been forwarded to Suffolk to-day, by Com. Warrington, at the request of our civil authorities, and a number of our citizens have accoutred, and formed themselves as troops of cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow citizens in Southampton. I trust the next news will be that all is quiet again. In haste yours.

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated at Norfolk, 5 o'clock,

P. M. "It is now 5 o'clock—Thompson's Stage has just arrived—the above statement is confirmed, and in addition, states, that 300 negroes, well mounted and armed, and headed by one or two white men, is the amount of the insurgent force."

Later accounts from Norfolk, represent the insurrection as having spread into other counties and that the insurgents were 1400 strong.

A letter dated Southampton, Aug. 25th says about 70 white persons had been murdered, in every case the head was entirely severed from the body. I have just been conversing with one of the ringleaders who has been shot and is mortally wounded, and will probably die to-night. He says the insurrection was urged and headed by a black preacher, who is not yet taken. There has been about 40 blacks killed and taken prisoners, among whom were all the ringleaders except the prophet, the remainder will soon be taken or dispersed and tranquility restored.

A letter from Halifax, N. C. states that the negroes had risen in that country.

* Southampton is bounded by the counties of Isle of Wight on the Northampton, in North Carolina, on the south.

A NEW IDEA.—An idea is started in a late London magazine, which is as new as it is pleasing. All who have visited our Philadelphia Museum remember the experiment of whispering in one end of a tube conveyed through a long room, and being heard instantly with great distinctness at the other. It is supposed, and with great probability, that this principle of the conveyance of sound through a confined channel will be applied to supersede the telegraph, on which it would be, if successful, a vast improvement. "It is proposed, by means of a small tube throughout the length of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, to convey information as quickly as in conversation. The convenience on the railway would be obvious, as by a few men stationed at regular distances, even miles apart, warning could be instantly given through the speaking tubes of any obstruction or accident. But the probability is, that it will be discovered that not only can the words of the speaker at Liverpool be transmitted to Manchester, but that they can be transmitted through any distance however great, and instantaneously. The progress of sound through the air is well known to be eleven hundred and forty two feet in a second, and it is a singular fact that the feeblest sound travels as rapidly as the loudest; thus a whisper has the speed of a burst of thunder. But by all the experiments on tubes, it appears that the transmission of sound is infinitely more rapid than in the open air, or actually occupies no time whatever."

The writer states that a series of experiments made at Paris with the tubes for supplying water, proved that the lowest whisper at the one end was heard with perfect distinctness at the other, and that instantaneously. The moment the speaker at one end was seen to apply his lips to the tube, his words were heard at the other, miles off. We leave our intelligent reader to reflect on the uses that this new power over nature could be applied to. To say they are endless is only to speak the truth—the imagination riots in the vast discovery and its application—a man in Philadelphia might court and say tender things to a lady in Baltimore or New York without leaving his counting-house, and pop the question to a damsel in Pittsburg while wrapping up a paper of pins, or waiting on a customer behind his counter—a President could hear of the result of the Kentucky election in a pig's whisper, and if he found the good people there would not go the whole hog—but we must stop and leave others to fill up the picture.

Philadelphia Advertiser.

TOADS, the Genesee Farmer says, should not be despised. During the summer months, they feed almost wholly on insects. "The brown worms which destroy the cabbage plants, do their mischief in the night, at which time the toads are on the alert; and if a sufficient number of them are put in a garden, they will protect the cabbage.—But it is during the months of July and August that these animals will be found of the greatest use to the gardener. Although the melon, cucumber and squash vines, during these months, are of that size that the yellow bugs cannot entirely destroy them, yet they continue to feed and multiply upon them in a compound ratio, and in this neighborhood the large brown bugs often become so numerous upon squashes as entirely to check the growth of the vine. Where gardens are fenced with boards and tight, a few toads put in will entirely destroy these bugs, which if left would be sure to appear in great abundance the following spring. It has been recommended to place small pieces of boards about one inch from the ground supported upon small stones, in that quarter of the garden where the labors of these animals are wanted, as they will take shelter from the sun under them; but after cabbage leaves have attained their size, they afford them sufficient covering.

Pt. Chronicle.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

The election of this State is now over, and the probable result will soon be known. In reviewing the course which we have pursued, we can look upon it as the one which we believe the honest and candid of both parties will generally admit. If we have stated for truth that which is known to be false, let any one correct us, we will thank the person for his service; but if we are not convicted then we have, in our own mind, pursued the right course, and the one which will eventually (if it is not already) be adopted by a majority of the people. We are glad to hear that men, (and we believe they act upon republican principles) who last year voted for Judge Smith, have now abandoned him as unfit for a Governor of a free people, and come out in support of better men and better principles; and we trust are long that the party—a *BRITISH PARTY*, which now rules the State and Nation with a despotic hand, will be placed upon its proper ground.—The results of the Western elections are very favorable, (see in another column of this paper) although the sanguine expectations of some have not been fully realized. Still, we rejoice at the prospect of the total downfall of Jacksonism—a downfall from which they will never again arise. We shall hereafter endeavor to give our miscellaneous and literary readers a larger share of their favorite matter, and not inculcate our columns with so large a portion in relation to politics.

The following remarks, which we copy from the *Kennebec Journal*, are expressive of our own views upon the subject of the late insurrection of the blacks in Virginia. It is high time that something more be done than has yet been done for the emancipation of this oppressed people. See the account of the insurrection in this paper.

To the patriot, such information must be received with awful apprehension, as but the commencement of evils. He beholds within his own beloved country, the rapid increase of a population, bound to it by no common ties of attachment. Even the lessons of morality must cease to operate upon a community, who are themselves held by a tenure in opposition to all law and morality.—The fundamental principles upon which every American citizen acted, when struggling for his liberty, are transgressed in his attempt to enslave his brother.—We make not these remarks in order to justify the conduct of these insurgents. We uphold no man in doing wrong.—We would simply direct the attention of our readers to this growing evil. Something must be done, and that too, immediately. When the South shall be in the power of the blacks, the North will be in danger. Our interest therefore, demands that we should reflect upon this subject—but our interest in the good of the whole Union is paramount to all local considerations. If Americans would not behold this fair land in the possession of slaves, let them remember that Sparta had her Helots, Rome was overrun by barbarians, and it is time for them seriously to deliberate.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

On our first page will be found an interesting article upon the commencement, ravages and progress of the above, and now prevailing scourge of the human race in the Russian Empire. By our last papers we find the following paragraphs, which seem to warrant the belief that it has arrived this side the Atlantic.

Reported Case of Indian Cholera this side the Atlantic.

The Halifax (N. S.) Royal Gazette states, that on the 12th inst. in the Parish of St. Mary, on the Nashvass, (Co. of York,) Mrs. Catharine McLaggan, the wife of a respectable lumber merchant, who is absent in the U. States on business, was suddenly seized with spasms, which proved to be those of the Cholera, which is committing such ravages in Europe. She lived but 48 hours after the attack.—*Port. Daily Adv'r.*

If this was a genuine case of Indian Cholera, it is the first which has ever occurred on the Western Continent.—The parish of St. Mary is not very far from Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, and about 100 miles from the American line. We have no other particulars of the case than those above mentioned.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Postmasters and others are requested to forward us returns of votes as soon as may be.

Congressional Elections.—In North Carolina, H. W. Conner has been re-elected by a majority of 850 votes over his opponent, Mr. Ship. Mr. Conner was opposed on account of his vote in favor of the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act.

Last Congress
William B. Shepard
Thomas H. Hall
Willis Alton
Robert Potter
Daniel L. Barringer
Jesse Speight
Edward B. Dudley
Augustine H. Shepperd
Abraham Kencher
Edward Deberry
Henry W. Conner
Samuel P. Carson
Lewis Williams

Next Congress
William B. Shepard
Thomas H. Hall
John Branch
Robert Potter
Daniel L. Barringer
Jesse Speight
James J. McKay
Augustine H. Shepperd
Abraham Kencher
Lauchlin Bethune
Henry W. Conner
Samuel P. Carson
Lewis Williams

Those in italics are anti-Jackson.—The Jacksonism of Messrs. Barringer and W. B. Shepard is merely nominal.

In Virginia, William Armstrong, a friend of Mr. Clay, is re-elected in his late district, by a majority of 24 over his Jackson opponent. In the Southampton district, John Y. Mason is elected in the place of James Trezvant, who was not a candidate.

In the Norfolk district, Mr. Newton's present majority is 169. In the borough of Norfolk, the vote stood for Loyal, 317—Newton 283.

Miles King, the reformed Navy Agent, is elected to the Legislature by a majority of 12 over W. Maxwell, the Jackson candidate, and late editor of the *Journal of Commerce*. King 315—Maxwell 193.

In the Fredericksburg district, Mr. Chinn's majority over Mr. Taliaferro, is 40 votes.

The Indiana Democrat, a Jackson paper, says that the Clay party will have a majority of six or seven in the House of Representatives of that State.

Journal of Commerce.

What is the Tariff.—It is a code of Revenue Laws, imposing such a duty on *Foreign Capitalists*, as protects the *American Working-man*, from the fatal competition of large capitals, superior skill, and more perfect machinery.

It restrains the English Lord from riding down the American Mechanic.

It secures to American ingenuity and industry, the fruit of its labor, and the just reward of enterprise.

It enables the American to realize a Fortune—who without it, would be toiling to increase the fortune of the English capitalist; and swell the funded debt of the British Banker.

Penn. Whig.

MADAWASKA.—Messrs. Kavanagh and Deane, who had been sent to this settlement under a commission from the executive of this State, to take an account of the inhabitants with their possessions and improvements, passed thro' this town last week, after a successful termination of the object of their mission. From them we learn many interesting particulars relative to that primitive and sequestered settlement,—whose sufferings from the aggressions of British authority have had a material influence on the proceedings relative to the settlement of the North-eastern Boundary Question, as well as many facts derived from their knowledge of the Southern boundary of the province of Quebec and of the mutual understanding between the first settlers at Madawaska and the British Colonial Authorities respecting their location, which, if they had been in the possession of our government, would have furnished conclusive testimony to the sought line of boundary along the highlands applied to the surface of the earth and designated by known monuments.

The first settlers at Madawaska were chiefly Acadians, who first located themselves at Fredericton, whence they removed to where they now are under a guaranty of indemnity from the authorities of New Brunswick in case they should again be disturbed for settling on crown lands. This was subsequent to the treaty of '83, and shows that the British then knew perfectly that Madawaska fell within the American line.—Besides, at that time the English established a military post at Grand Falls, near where the true line of boundary crosses, and far below Madawaska. Had the protection of the country they have claimed since, been the object of this military post, it would have been established at the mouth of the Madawaska river, which is the key to all that country.

There is now living at Madawaska aged individuals, who know where a line of cedar posts run along the highlands marking the southern boundary of the province of Quebec. One of those posts, with marks upon it, stood upon the mail route from lake Temisconata over to the river St. Lawrence. This old line is the boundary we contend for.

Eastern Republican.

The mysterious knocking.—A correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser attempts to account philosophically for the phenomenon which has lately excited so much attention in that city. He compares the ear in a diseased state,—when the watery substance in one of the inner cavities has been absorbed partially, leaving a vacuum, to the instrument called the "Water Hammer." This is a glass tube, hermetically sealed, partly filled with water, the rest being a vacuum, by suddenly rising which, to a vertical position, a peculiar voice is made by the falling water, resembling that heard during the spasms of the patient, in the case referred to. The solution seems a plausible one. Only three knocks are heard at a time, and in quick succession, when she has her spasms;—and as soon as this is over, the spasms ends.

The Great Western Railroad.—De Witt Clinton, has received instructions from the Engineer Department at Washington, to examine the route of the contemplated Rail Road from the Hudson River to the Ohio Canal. The distance is about 530 m.

Congressional Elections.—In Virginia, the venerable Thomas Newton is elected to the next Congress from the Norfolk district by a majority of 61 votes over George Loyal, the Jackson candidate. Newton 1442—Loyal 1381.

In the Culpeper district, John S. Barbour is re-elected by a majority of 775 over Col. Wallace. This election was decided with reference to Mr. Barbour's preference of Mr. Calhoun.

In the district of Orange and Madison, John M. Patton the late member,—was opposed by Geo. Dade, because he was suspected of entertaining similar sentiments with Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler. The counties of Louisa, Spottsylvania and Grange, have given Mr. Patton a majority of 431, which undoubtedly secures his re-election.

In the district lately represented by Judge Roane, John J. Roane is elected. Judge R. was not a candidate.

In the Grebbriar district, there has been an animated competition between Louis Maxwell, the late Anti-Jackson member, and Gen. Daniel Smith, (Jackson.) In six counties the votes stand for Maxwell, 1072, Smith 966. Four counties are yet to be heard from.

Rhode Island.—The Providence Journal says: "Our election is over, and we are gratified at being enabled to announce the re-election of Messrs. Burgess and Pierce to the twenty second Congress of the United States. They were the National Republican candidates, the friends of the American System, the firm undeviating supporters of Henry Clay for the Presidency."

Kentucky.—Chilton's defeat by a majority of nine votes gives the Jackson papers apparent satisfaction. But a few more such victories, and they are ruined. At the Congressional election of 1829, Mr. Chilton, who was then the Jackson candidate in the 11th District, was elected by a majority of about 1900. If the National Republicans have lost Thomas Chilton, the Jackson party are losing the District.

The statement that Gen. Upham had been fined one dollar for indicting summary justice upon the back and shoulders of Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, proves to be a mistake. The decision of the Court has been postponed until the next term, when, provided no mortification has taken place, a nominal fine will necessarily be imposed. In the mean time Upham stands recognized in the sum of \$200.

The ship Gen. Hewett, of 1999 tons, sailed from London 10th June, for Quebec, with 300 passengers, mostly Chelsea pensioners, with their wives and children, and having 4 years pay in advance. The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec the present season, exceeds thirty thousand. Ship Brunswick from Londonderry, lately arrived at Quebec, had 17 patients sick with the small pox.

"Let them be stricken from the rolls."—Gen. Jackson has appointed Samuel J. Carr, of South Carolina, Consul to Morocco. Mr. Carr is the same person, we believe, who had the misfortune to kill a son of Judge Martin, of the Eastern shore of this State, in a duel, some two or three years ago.—*Frederick (Md) Examiner.*

Barbadoes in ruins.—A letter from the Consulate of the United States at Martinique, received at N. York dated Aug. 13th, gives an account of one of the most terrible hurricanes in Barbadoes that ever was known. It passed over that illfated island on the 10 inst. and in 8 hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, accompanied by Mr. Vail, secretary of legation, and his two sons, sailed last week from New York, in the packet ship President for Liverpool.

MARRIED.

In Peru, on the 3d inst., M. Seth Morse of this town, to Miss. Abigail Tucker of Peru.
In Rumford, by Lyman Rawson Esq., Mr. Joseph Hutchins to Miss. Mary N. Howe, daughter of Col. J. How, both of Rumford.
In Hebron, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev J. Tripp, Mr. Lorenzo Stone to Miss. Betsy Richards, both of Hebron.
In Jay, Mr. Samuel Hackleton of Fulton, Illinois, to Miss. Mercy, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Adams.
In N. York, Dennison Olmsted, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in Yale College, to Miss Julia Mason, sister to the Rev. C. Mason of New York: Mr. Samuel J. Storms to Miss Ann Maria Storms.

The sky is clear the wind is light,
And all is now fair weather;
Yet we may fear a tempests height,
When two Storms meet together.
At Black Rock, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shelton, Mr. George Hedge to Miss Caroline Field, of that place.
The nature's law that man shall yield
To love, and give his heart in pledge;
So when he finds a lovely field,
'Tis right to guard it with a hedge.

DIED.

In Otisfield, 16th inst. widow Jerusha Hancock, aged 89. She left living 61 grandchildren, and nearly as many great grandchildren.
In Saco, Franklin, son of Elder George Parsh, aged 2 years.
In Hebron, Mr. Bethiah Rowe, aged 77 years and five months.
In West Minot, 20th ult. Mr. Jacob Dwinall aged 25.
In Hallowell, Mrs. Weston, wife of the Hon. Nathan Weston of Augusta. 81.—A daughter of Mr. Cross.

TO FARMERS.

WANTED

1500 Yds. Raw Wool FLANNEL.
1000 do. Cotton and Wool do.
1000 do. TOW CLOTH.
together with 5 or 600 Pcs. Wool Footings, Long Stockings, Mittens, &c. to complete a contract, for which Dry Goods at fair prices will be given in exchange.

Said articles must be furnished in all the months of August and September. Apply to

H. G. CARTER,

No. 9, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, who has constantly on hand every description of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Aug. 12, 1831.

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PROPOSALS for publishing in the city of Washington two Weekly Newspapers. (in pamphlet form) one to be entitled,

THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,

THE OTHER,

THE FARMER'S REGISTER.

A Portion of the daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each: one to be entitled, The Farmer's Register—the other, the Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, & remit one dollar & twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor.—The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates,—it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form,—an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form.—As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

NOTICE.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, a red Horse, six years old, one white hind foot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SEBA GAMMON.
Norway, Sept. 2, 1831. 12

A Probate Court

Will be holden for the County of Oxford, as follows, viz:—At Moses F. Kimball Esq.'s, at Rumford Point, on Monday the 19th—at Col. Morrell's, at Dixfield Village, on Tuesday the 20th—at John Kelsey's, at Canton Point, on Wednesday the 21st—at Col. Stone's, at Livermore, on Thursday the 22d—and at the Tavern in Turner Village, on Friday the 23d days of September instant, at ten of the clock on each of said days. 12

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM; however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. J. B. J.

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of

THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dunfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dunfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted:

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dunfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied, even to the youngest children, or to regnant females. Price 37 1-2 cts. 3

*No genuine unless signed on the out side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COXWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA CARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to self again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for the Oxford Observer from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as it is indispensably necessary that all demands of the late firm of GOODNOW & PHILLIS, should be adjusted without delay.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 20.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, At \$2 per annum, or \$1.75 to those who pay Cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.



BUDDING PEACH TREES.

As the season has arrived for budding peach trees, we would caution those who are wishing to improve their fruit, against using or having used for them any buds, unless they know that they were taken from healthy trees. The disease called the yellows has been introduced amongst us from some of the eastern nurseries, and has already destroyed many of our peach trees, and will, unless care is taken, destroy many more. A single bud taken from an infected tree and set in a healthy one of any size, is sufficient to kill the tree within a few years, whether the bud lives or not; and we are persuaded that the disease may be communicated by trimming a tree with a knife that has been used to trim a diseased one, upon which the least possible quantity of juice remains. It therefore not only requires the greatest care as respects buds, but in pruning one tree after another, with the same instrument. As there are a number of men travelling the country offering their services for budding and grafting fruit trees, who, although they are capable of setting buds or scions, are at the same time so ignorant of this disease among peach trees, as to be unable to detect it, they may do an injury to individuals who employ them which is beyond their power to repair. One of the surest indications of this disease is the premature ripening of the fruit. We have examined a tree the week past, of the lemon peach, the fruit of which had the appearance of maturity, and some of them were quite mellow, although the proper season for this fruit to perfect itself is the last of August or the fore part of September. Having known the tree mentioned, for several years, and having ate the fruit from it in fine perfection, in years past, we are of opinion that the disease has been communicated to it by a saw or other instrument which had previously been used in pruning a diseased tree. As the peach is a fruit liked by most people and has been of easy cultivation in this country we entreat horticulturists to make exertions to prevent the spread of this fatal disease which otherwise would soon destroy all the trees in this vicinity.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Remedy for the Lockjaw.—We are informed by a friend that a sure preventive against this terrible disease is, to take strong soap, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistence of buckwheat batter—put it into a cloth or small bag, and apply it to the wound—keep the cloth moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient receives relief. Our friend stated to us, and implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. A simple and valuable remedy—worthy the reach of every person, ought to be generally known.

Boston Transcript.

REMEDY FOR RINGWORM.

A correspondent in the American Farmer writes as follows: "After I had the ringworm twenty years on my hand, and it cost dollars worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some blood-root, (called also Red-root, Indian-paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other."

To prevent the Fly in Turnips.—Sow good and fresh seed in well manured and well prepared ground.

Mode of Thrashing in Spain.—Their mode of thrashing is perfectly primitive. Several pieces of ground in the neighborhood of the town, are allotted for this purpose, to which all the produce of the adjacent country is brought. A thick board, six feet in length, and 4 in width, is perforated with holes, in which are placed large flat stones, projecting about half an inch. On the front of this board a man takes his place, on a seat provided for that purpose, and a number of oxen or mules are fastened to it with cords. The corn in the straw is then strown on the ground, in a circle formed with stones, and this extraordinary implement of husbandry is then dragged over it, a man standing in the centre of the circle assisting the driver to flog the beasts to their utmost speed. A drove of loose cattle are also driven over it, so that the sharp flint and the hoofs of the mules and oxen do the work of thrashing very completely. The straw is, by these means, torn into small particles, which is packed in nets and sent to Madrid as provender for horses and mules. Their method of winnowing is by throwing the addressed corn against the wind,

which separates it from the chaff. I was told of an American, who, taking compassion on the unenlightened natives, and seeing the prospect of a good profit, introduced one of our thrashing machines, and undertook to thrash the farmers' corn at a trifling expense per bushel. On the first day he succeeded admirably, but on the next, when the speculator went to resume his labors, to his utter consternation, he found the engine which was to work him wealth, broken into atoms, and dispersed in every possible direction. On inquiry he found the country people had consulted on its efficiency, and come to a resolution, in which they were assisted by the parish priest, that the devil was inside the engine, and they were determined, as good Christians, to have nothing to do with him, but in the fair way of trade. Spanish High-ways and By-ways.

Earl Fitzwilliam.—The following little story is so pretty in itself, and so creditable to both parties, that we cannot refuse it a place in our columns, though it has appeared elsewhere. A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam, to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his Lordship's hounds, had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt, and he estimated the damage his crops had suffered at 50*l*. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his Lordship—"I am come, my Lord, respecting the field of wheat, adjoining such a wood." "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?" "Yes, my Lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all, and have therefore brought the 50*l*. back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like—this is as it ought to be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, &c. His Lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for 100*l*. "Take care of this; and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it."—*Eng. pa.*

Dear Pilotage.—During the last war, a large brig, bound from Baltimore to Boston, with a valuable cargo, was chased by a British frigate, and her only chance of escaping was by running in close to the land, somewhere between the Vineyard and Narragansett Bay. The frigate was fast gaining on her, and the land close aboard. The captain being ignorant of the channel into the harbor, was on the point of running his vessel ashore, when a fisherman came off, and carried the brig snugly into port, leaving the frigate to look for another chase. When they came to anchor off the town, the captain inquired of the pilot what the charge was. "Why sir," replied he, "times are very hard—provisions high—danger of being carried to Halifax—family to provide for—pon my word, captain, you must not consider me exorbitant—considering the risk and all other things, cannot in conscience afford to take less than TWENTY CENTS."

New Bedford Gazette.

SHAKERS' BARN.—The Shakers of Harvard are building a barn, which is probably larger than any structure of the kind on this continent.—The dimensions, as we are informed, are one hundred and fifty feet in length, and forty-five in width. It is four stories in height, and the calculation is to drive in on the upper floors, from the hill-side, and pitch the hay down, thus rendering much hard labor easy. The cost of this barn, when completed, is estimated at \$3000. The Shakers of Canterbury, N. H. we are told, have a very large barn, but it is excelled by the one at Harvard.

B. H. Anstora.

Quizzical, not Quizzable.—As a party of young men from the city, were riding a few days since through Cambridge, being somewhat vicious they amused themselves with "tricks upon travellers;" speering at them odd questions and laughing at their queer answers. The sport went on merrily, until one of them asked a sober citizen if he would "have the goodness to inform him in what State they were?"—"State of Intoxication, Sir," was the ready reply of the interrogated. The young men's heads bent to their saddle bows. They rode on, satisfied for the present, that there was no fun in quizzing.—*Boston Trans.*

GLUTTONY AND DRUNKENNESS.

The difference between excess in eating, and in the drinking of distilled or fermented liquors is marked by the following among other lines of distinction. The one is the abuse of a good thing, and the other is the use of a bad thing. In the former case we take too much food, in the latter case we swallow more or less poison. Aliment should be taken with moderation, alcohol, however mixed, disguised, diluted or compounded, should not be taken at all.

POWER OF MUSICAL INTONATION.—It is said of Pacchierotti, that on one occasion, when playing at Rome the character of *Arbaces*, he pronounced the three words, *Eppur sono innocente*, in so touching a manner, that the very orchestra stopped a short symphony, which should have immediately succeeded his declaration of innocence, was neglected; and on his demanding some what angrily, of the leader, what he and his subordinates were about? the flustering answer was, "Sir, we are weeping."

A magnificent scheme is at this moment in operation in France to afford the means of useful and improving reading to the whole body of the working population in France, by placing public libraries in every one of the 40,000 communes (or parishes) in which the kingdom is divided. The scheme promises to be successful: it is provided by voluntary subscriptions, and the books are to consist of the best elementary works on the arts, sciences and literature, history, biography, poetry, and other subjects, selected by a committee in Paris. This is a decided improvement on our Mechanics' Institutes.

It has been suggested in Baltimore, that it would be advisable to form an association, similar to that which exists in New York and Philadelphia, the members of which shall engage not to hire any servant who cannot produce a good recommendation for industry and integrity. This is a good suggestion. *Adv.*

An English writer has computed that half of a woman's chances of marriage are gone when she has completed her twentieth year; at twenty-three, three fourths of her opportunities have vanished; and at twenty-six, seven eighths. So, girls, we advise you to cut the cards accordingly.

CORRESPONDENCE.—"Mr. P's compliments to Mr. Q. and thinks it unnecessary his pigs should go through his ground." "Mr. Q. compliments to Mr. P. and thinks it unnecessary to spell pigs with two GEEs."

Mr. C. D. Brodie, Norfolk, Va. has invented a "Marine Box," by which an injury in a ship's bottom can be repaired, under water, and with little more expense and delay than if it were in her upper works.

During a dinner conversation at Saratoga a few days since, Mr. Webster asked Mr. Van Buren why he was like a Treaty confirmed?—I suppose it must be replied the New York musician with a significant smile, because I have been re-tified.

A correspondent of a Virginia paper, calls Skryznecki, the Polish chieftain, Gen. Screw-neck-eye—and another, Skrouge-him-sky-high.

A SPECULATION.

SOMETHING CURIOUS, AND WORTHY ATTENTION.
FROM the great success attending the last Club, S. J. SYLVESTER, Licensed Lottery Broker, 130 Broadway, N York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country.
The New York Lottery, Extra class, No. 18, will be drawn 21st September. 36 Numbers—6 drawn ballots. The chief prizes of \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, 20,000, \$10,000, 5,000 &c. It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club. 25 pack's. Whole tickets, 300, 300 35 do. halves, 420 210 40 do. quarters, 480 120

Tickets 630 at \$16 \$10,080 10,080
100 shares, at \$100 80,
630 tickets must draw \$4230
100 shares, each \$42 80, 3280
Deducting \$4230 from \$10,080, leaves \$5,850, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share.

It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in notes or prices, a regular certificate of each package and combination numbers will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawing, and the prize money immediately divided among the shareholders. Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, will, with each certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.

S. J. Sylvester begs to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre; and also, if required, give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much, S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, whole tickets \$16, halves \$8, quarters \$4. All letters by mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER New-York.

N. B.—There are good Schemes drawing every Wednesday, in New-York. Those of my distant patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20 dollars, or upwards, may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

Sylvester's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current, published every Wednesday evening, will be sent gratis for 12 months to all who deal with Sylvester. In addition to the above, it contains Prices of Stocks, Bank Note Table, Official Schemes and Drawings, together with a variety of miscellaneous matter.

"BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER," Published in New York, by the former Editor of Zion's Herald and Christian Advocate and Journal.—Price, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year. Subscriptions received at this Office, where the specimen numbers may be examined.

Public Attention!

It is most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an **INVALUABLE PREPARATION**, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The *Botanical Drops* have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scrovy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, & Venereal Taint.*

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the *Botanical Drops* will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the *Meazles*—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best *Spring and Summer* physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The *Antiseptic Dentifrice* is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of *Tartar*, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHES. The *Dentifrice* removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

*None genuine unless signed on the cut side printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at this Counting Room, No. 93, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier are grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, FREE OF POSTAGE, on or before the first day of December, 1831. Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq's. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable textbooks:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired, with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating. Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c., which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening, and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians, who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.
N York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.